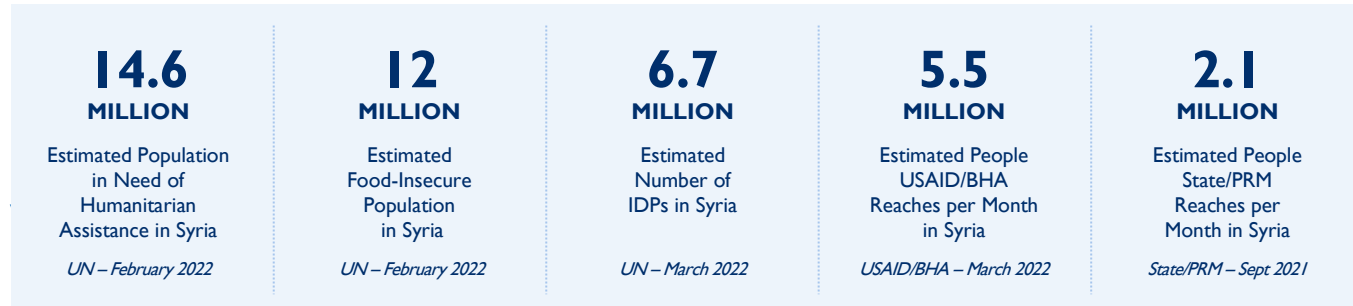


Syria – Complex Emergency

SEPTEMBER 15, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Ambassador Thomas-Greenfield announced more than \$756 million in new USG humanitarian funding in response to the Syria crisis during a UNSC meeting on September 14.
- The SARG declared a cholera outbreak on September 10 in Aleppo following laboratory confirmation of 15 cases, which health organizations suspect is caused by unsafe drinking and irrigation water.
- Conflict continued to cause civilian deaths and injuries in northeast Syria in August, including an August 18 drone strike on a UN-supported education center that resulted in the deaths of four people and injured 11 others.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Syria Response in FYs 2012–2022	USAID/BHA ¹	\$8,044,905,829
	State/PRM ²	\$7,681,572,028
	Total	\$15,726,477,857

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

¹ USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)
² U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

USG Announces \$756 Million in Humanitarian Assistance for Syria

On September 14, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Linda Thomas-Greenfield announced approximately \$756 million in additional humanitarian assistance in response to the Syria crisis during the UN Security Council (UNSC) Meeting on the Political and Humanitarian Situation in Syria. This new funding comprises more than \$439 million from USAID/BHA and approximately \$317 million from State/PRM. The funding will ensure the continued delivery of life-saving multi-sector assistance to at-risk populations in Syria as well as Syrian refugees in Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. The contribution brings the U.S. Government (USG)'s total funding to the humanitarian response in Syria to more than \$15 billion since the start of the conflict in 2012.

As of September, an estimated 12 million Syrians—approximately 60 percent of the country's population—are experiencing food insecurity due to conflict, effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, reduced agricultural harvests due to drought conditions, and global supply disruptions and price increases resulting from the ongoing Ukraine complex emergency. In response, the USAID/BHA contribution will support the UN World Food Program (WFP) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to respond to food insecurity, including through the delivery of key food commodities—such as chickpeas, rice, sugar, vegetable oil, and wheat flour—and by enabling households to purchase staple foods and other basic items from local markets.

USAID/BHA partners also plan to provide urgent support to bolster emergency health care across northern Syria, including through mobile health and nutrition teams, the provision of equipment for health facilities, and trainings for health workers. USAID/BHA support will also enable water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance, including increasing access to safe drinking water through emergency water trucking and the distribution of water storage tanks and water treatment devices. USAID/BHA partners will also distribute shelter materials and basic household items for of the upcoming 2021–2022 winter season. The funding also supports protection activities—including safe spaces for women and girls and psychosocial support services—for conflict-affected communities in Syria.

On September 16, USAID/BHA will transition Syria response activities from the field-based Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to a USAID/BHA steady-state structure. This organizational transition will not impact USAID/BHA's commitment or approach to funding existing humanitarian programs in Syria.

Health Partners Detect and Respond to Outbreak of Cholera in Syria

On September 10, the Syrian Arab Republic Government (SARG) Ministry of Health declared a cholera outbreak in Aleppo Governorate following laboratory confirmation of 15 cases, including one related death. As of September 13, laboratory testing had confirmed 20 total cases in Aleppo, four cases in Latakia Governorate, and two cases in Damascus Governorate. Health actors recorded 936 cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) across Syria between August 25 and September 11, including eight deaths, the UN reports. Aleppo Governorate reported 676 cases of AWD, accounting for 72 percent of all cases. Dayr az Zawr and Al Hasakah governorates reported the second and third largest number of cases, representing 22 percent and 4 percent of cases, respectively. Based on initial assessments, health actors suspect the outbreak has resulted from people drinking untreated water from the Euphrates River and using contaminated water for irrigating crops.

In a September 12 statement, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Syria, Imran

Riza, highlighted that the outbreak is related to the ongoing water crisis in the country. A combination of decreasing water levels in the Euphrates River, drought-like conditions, and extensive conflict-induced damage to national water treatment and supply infrastructure have driven populations in Syria to rely on unsafe water sources, risking outbreaks of waterborne illnesses such as cholera. Water shortages are also forcing households to resort to negative coping mechanisms, such as changing regular hygiene practices and increasing household debt to afford high water costs.

In response to the outbreak, USAID/BHA partners the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the UN World Health Organization (WHO) are coordinating with local partners and health authorities to treat suspected cases of cholera and detect additional cases. The UN agencies have intensified early warning systems in areas with suspected cholera as well as other areas at high risk for the disease, such as camps hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs). Health organizations have also delivered approximately 4,000 rapid diagnostic tests for screening of cholera by response teams. Additionally, response actors have delivered intravenous fluids and oral rehydration salts to health facilities for treatment of patients affected by the outbreak. The UN has called for urgent additional funding to contain the outbreak and prevent further spread of the disease inside Syria.

Conflict in Northeast Syria Results in Civilian Deaths in August

On August 18, a drone strike—attributed to the Government of Turkey (GoT)—in Al Hasakah’s Shammoka town resulted in the deaths of four individuals and injured 11 others at a UN-supported education center, according to international media. The following day on August 19, a rocket attack on a market in Aleppo’s Al Bab town—within a GoT-administered area—resulted in the deaths of 15 people, including five children, and the injury of at least 38 other people. On August 20, UN RC/HC Riza, UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for Syria Muhannad Hadi, and UNICEF Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa Adele Khodr expressed concern about both incidents and the continuing escalation of hostilities in northern Syria and urged all parties to take measures to minimize harm to civilians. During a field visit to northeast Syria in mid-August, the RC/HC also expressed alarm at the recent increase in military action in the region, including drone strikes and shelling. Continued military action could result in significant displacement within Syria, the UN warns.

Humanitarian Needs Increasing Among Syrian Refugees in Jordan

On August 22, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) called for urgent funding to respond to rising needs among refugees, primarily Syrians, residing in Jordan. Refugees have been affected by the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, rising costs of living, and increasing utility tariffs in Jordan. The UN agency called for \$34 million to implement health and cash assistance programs for refugees during the remainder of 2022, and warned that the situation was likely to deteriorate if funding is not received. As of August, Jordan hosted approximately 760,000 refugees, comprising 670,000 Syrians and 90,000 refugees of other nationalities. More than 80 percent of refugees live in Jordanian host communities, while the remainder shelter in refugee camps.

Nearly 60 percent of refugees inside camps and more than 70 percent of refugees in host communities in Jordan are food-insecure, according to a June monitoring report by WFP. Rising costs of food are the main drivers of food insecurity, as approximately 70 percent of refugees in camps and 40 percent in host communities spend more than half of their monthly household income on food. Refugee households have continued to resort to negative coping measures to afford food; average household debt, primarily incurred to purchase food, increased by 14 percent for refugees in camps compared to March 2022. Meanwhile, approximately 7 percent of refugee households in host communities resorted to child labor and 12 percent accepted exploitative, high-risk, or illegal jobs.

KEY FIGURES



6.6 Million

Number of people USAID/BHA reaches with monthly food assistance in Syria and neighboring countries



5 Million

Number of people USAID/BHA reached with health assistance in FY 2021



15

Number of USAID/BHA partners providing critical WASH assistance in Syria

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

USAID/BHA supports the UNICEF, WFP, and 15 NGOs providing emergency food and nutrition assistance within Syria and to Syrian refugees in neighboring countries. In Syria, USAID/BHA partners provide vulnerable populations with cash transfers for food, emergency nutritional products, food vouchers, and monthly in-kind food rations while also distributing wheat flour and yeast to bakeries. USAID/BHA assistance also supports the provision of cash transfers for food and food vouchers for Syrian refugees. WFP and USAID/BHA-funded NGO partners provide monthly food assistance to more than 6.6 million Syrians, including more than 5.5 million people inside Syria and 1.1 million refugees across Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.

HEALTH

USAID/BHA funds 11 partners, including UNICEF, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and WHO, to provide critical health assistance in Syria, cumulatively supporting approximately 480 health facilities. USAID/BHA-supported activities include community-based health education, direct health services through mobile medical units, reproductive health services, the provision of equipment for health facilities, and training for Syrian medical workers. USAID/BHA is supporting additional NGOs to bolster COVID-19 health response capacity in Syria by establishing primary health care services in areas with limited health infrastructure, providing equipment to intensive care and isolation facilities, and promoting effective infection prevention and control practices.

State/PRM partner UNHCR provides medical consultations and facilitates community-based health programming through community clinics and health points in UNHCR-supported community centers in areas of Syria with minimally accessible health services. The UN agency also distributes masks and sanitation supplies to community centers throughout the country to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. To date in 2022, approximately 160,000 people received primary health services in UNHCR-supported health facilities. In addition, State/PRM supports UNHCR, UNICEF, and nine NGO partners to provide health assistance, including medical consultations, specialized health services, and vaccinations, for refugees in neighboring countries.

WASH

USAID/BHA supports 13 NGO partners, as well as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNICEF, to provide WASH assistance in Syria. USAID/BHA partners distribute essential hygiene items to vulnerable populations and enhance WASH facilities by rehabilitating small-scale sanitation and water systems—such as handwashing stations and

latrines—in displacement camps and informal settlements. In northern Syria, USAID/BHA partners increase access to safe drinking water through emergency water trucking and the distribution of water storage tanks and water treatment devices. Furthermore, USAID/BHA is supporting NGOs to bolster COVID-19 response capacity in Syria by increasing water trucking frequency to communities and IDP sites, providing additional water for handwashing and cleaning, and distributing soap and other WASH commodities. State/PRM also supports partners—including one NGO in Iraq and Lebanon, one international organization in Jordan, and a third partner in Syria—to provide WASH assistance to Syrian refugees as well as vulnerable populations inside Syria.



242

Number of centers through which State/PRM provides protection assistance in Syria

PROTECTION

State/PRM partner UNHCR provides comprehensive protection services—including identifying protection cases, facilitating community-based protection interventions, providing referrals to legal aid services, and providing educational services for parents and children—for conflict-affected and displaced Syrians in both Syria and neighboring countries. With State/PRM funding, UNHCR engages 2,800 community outreach volunteers and supports approximately 120 mobile units and nearly 130 community centers and satellite centers throughout Syria to provide psychosocial support (PSS), legal counseling, and case management and referrals. State/PRM also supports IOM, UNICEF, and 30 NGO partners to provide protection assistance, including legal documentation and case management services, for Syrian refugees in neighboring countries.

USAID/BHA funds 14 protection partners, including IOM and UNFPA, to provide PSS, learning and recreational opportunities, and case management and referral services for children at high risk of exploitation and abuse. USAID/BHA also supports safe spaces for women and girls, as well as medical supplies and specialized training for health staff to provide appropriate care for gender-based violence survivors throughout Syria.



8

Number of State/PRM partners providing shelter and relief commodities in Syria and neighboring countries

SHELTER AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

USAID/BHA supports 11 partners, including IOM, to distribute shelter materials and basic household items and conduct shelter rehabilitation activities in Syria. In northern Syria, USAID/BHA partners establish and maintain IDP camps, rehabilitate existing IDP camps and collective centers, and distribute emergency shelter items. Further, with State/PRM support, UNHCR facilitates the distribution of core relief items, including kitchen sets, mattresses, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, solar lamps, thermal blankets, and water containers. To date in 2022, UNHCR has assisted 6,400 households in 12 governorates with core relief items. State/PRM also supports IOM, UNHCR, and NGO partners to provide shelter and relief commodities to refugees in neighboring countries.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- Following the commencement of peaceful demonstrations against the SARG in March 2011, SARG President Bashar al-Assad pledged legislative reforms. However, reforms failed to materialize, and SARG forces loyal to President al-Assad responded to demonstrations with violence, leading armed opposition groups to retaliate. The escalation in conflict led to widespread displacement and a humanitarian crisis within Syria and the region. Hostilities continue to date, as shifting frontlines and areas of control force IDPs into smaller and more congested areas, exacerbating humanitarian needs.
- At a November 2012 meeting in Doha, Qatar, Syrian opposition factions formed an umbrella organization—the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces, also known as the Syrian Coalition. The USG recognized the coalition as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people on December 11, 2012. On March 19, 2013, the Syrian Coalition established the Syrian Interim Government, which opposes the SARG and is based in decentralized locations throughout opposition-held areas of Syria. During 2014, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) captured significant areas of Syria, adding additional complexity to the multi-actor conflict. In March 2019, the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) announced the capture of the last ISIS strongholds in Syria.
- On July 12, 2022, the UNSC adopted UNSC Resolution 2642, authorizing UN cross-border delivery of humanitarian aid to conflict-affected populations in Syria. The resolution permits the UN’s use of Turkey’s Bab al-Hawa crossing for the delivery of humanitarian assistance into Syria for six months, with a potential renewal in January for an additional six months—until July 10, 2023—subject to the issuance of a UN Secretary-General report detailing humanitarian needs in Syria and adoption of a new UNSC resolution. The resolution is a partial renewal of previous cross-border aid resolutions, beginning with UNSC Resolution 2165 on July 14, 2014, which authorized four border crossings from Iraq, Jordan, and Turkey.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2022¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
SYRIA			
USAID/BHA			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Agriculture; Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS); Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP), Vouchers; Health; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA); Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA); Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Syria	\$478,627,680
IOM	HCIMA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$23,781,787
UNFPA	Health, Protection, MPCA		\$10,560,000

UNICEF	Nutrition, Health, Protection, WASH	Syria	\$26,845,596
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Syria	\$5,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, LRIP, Vouchers; Nutrition	Syria	\$233,500,000
WHO	Health	Syria	\$14,000,000
	Program Support	Syria	\$700,501
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING IN SYRIA			\$793,015,564
STATE/PRM			
IPs	Education; ERMS; Food Assistance—LRIP, Vouchers; Health; Logistics Support; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Syria	\$50,092,492
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), ERMS, HCIMA, Health, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Settlements, WASH	Syria	\$74,600,000
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	Education, ERMS, Food Assistance—LRIP, Health, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Syria	\$42,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN SYRIA			\$167,592,492
TOTAL USG FUNDING IN SYRIA IN FY 2022			\$960,608,056

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR SYRIAN REFUGEE-HOSTING COUNTRIES IN FY 2022 ¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
EGYPT			
USAID/BHA			
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers	Egypt	\$18,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING IN EGYPT			\$18,000,000
STATE/PRM			
IPs	Education, ERMS, Health, MPCA, Protection	Egypt	\$2,481,002
UNHCR	Education, ERMS, Health, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection	Egypt	\$8,900,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection	Egypt	\$1,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN EGYPT			\$13,081,002
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA REGIONAL RESPONSE IN EGYPT IN FY 2022			\$31,081,002
IRAQ			
STATE/PRM			
IPs	Agriculture, Education, ERMS, Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Iraq	\$10,094,294
IOM	HCIMA, Logistics Support	Iraq	\$125,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Iraq	\$495,000

UNHCR	CCCM, Logistics Support, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Iraq	\$25,000,000
UNICEF	Education, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Iraq	\$1,700,000
WHO	Health	Iraq	\$4,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN IRAQ			\$41,414,294
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA REGIONAL RESPONSE IN IRAQ IN FY 2022			\$41,414,294
JORDAN			
USAID/BHA			
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Vouchers	Jordan	\$66,552,591
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING IN JORDAN			\$66,552,591
STATE/PRM			
IPs	Education, ERMS, Health, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Jordan	\$31,147,345
IOM	MPCA, Protection	Jordan	\$3,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Jordan	\$2,600,000
UNHCR	CCCM, Education, ERMS, HCIMA, Health, Logistics Support, MPCA, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Jordan	\$58,800,000
UNICEF	Education, ERMS, Health, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Jordan	\$38,400,000
UNRWA	Education, ERMS, Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Jordan	\$2,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN JORDAN			\$135,947,345
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA REGIONAL RESPONSE IN JORDAN IN FY 2022			\$202,499,936
LEBANON			
USAID/BHA			
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, LRIP, Vouchers	Lebanon	\$73,000,000
	Program Support		\$35,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING IN LEBANON			\$73,035,000
STATE/PRM			
IPs	Education, ERMS, Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Lebanon	\$34,967,692
IOM	Health, Logistics Support, Protection	Lebanon	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Education, ERMS, Health, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Lebanon	\$83,800,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Lebanon	\$101,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN LEBANON			\$221,367,692
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA REGIONAL RESPONSE IN LEBANON IN FY 2022			\$294,402,692
TURKEY			

USAID/BHA			
WFP	Food Assistance–Vouchers	Turkey	\$7,600,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING IN TURKEY			\$7,600,000
STATE/PRM			
IPs	Education, ERMS, Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Turkey	\$21,423,141
ILO	ERMS	Turkey	\$3,348,214
IOM	Education, ERMS, Health, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Turkey	\$19,450,000
UNHCR	Education, ERMS, Health, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, WASH	Turkey	\$48,600,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Turkey	\$48,100,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Turkey	\$1,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN TURKEY			\$142,821,355
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA REGIONAL RESPONSE IN TURKEY IN FY 2022			\$150,421,355
REGIONAL			
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Education, ERMS, Health, MPCA, Protection	Regional	\$1,200,000
TOTAL REGIONAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$1,200,000
TOTAL REGIONAL USG FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$1,200,000

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA REGIONAL CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2022

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR SYRIA REGIONAL RESPONSE IN FY 2022	\$958,203,155
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR SYRIA REGIONAL RESPONSE IN FY 2022	\$723,424,180
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FY 2022	\$1,681,627,335

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA REGIONAL CRISIS RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2022

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR SYRIA REGIONAL RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2022	\$8,044,905,829
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR SYRIA REGIONAL RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2022	\$7,681,572,028
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SYRIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2012–2022	\$15,726,477,857

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 14, 2022.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [interaction.org](https://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.

- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: cidi.org
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at reliefweb.int.

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)